complied with. Beans, Peas and Flour as last advised. Arrivals—English: Wheat 4.120, Barley 10,740, Oats 7,980, Molt 6.790 qrs; Flour 4.300 sacks. Irish: Oats 1,300 qrs. Foreign: Wheat 7,190, Barley 530, Oats

1,670 qrs.

London Trade Resour, Friday Evening, Feb. 6th.—
London Trade Resour, Friday Evening, Feb. 6th.— London Trade Refort, Friday Evening, Feb. 6th.—
Sugar—The total purchases of the week amount to 1300
hhds. and tes. in the British plantation market. Prices
ure fully as high as at the commencement of the week.
There is a fair business doing in refined goods. Standard lumps selling at 6ts., and brown grocery at 63s. to
63s. 6d, per cwt. 4000 bags Mauritius, in auction, fetched full funket prices. Good to fine yellow fetched 61s.
to 52s., low to middling 47s. 6d. to 49s., low to fine grey
47s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. 1200 bags Madras, in auction, sold at fair rates; low white 49s. 6d., middling yellow Mauritius sort 50s., low damp Khaur 37s. to 58s. per
cwt. 1500 bags Madras, in auction, sold at full market
prices; fine yellow 50s., good brown 42s. per cwt. Rums
—The market is very dull. Leewards proof are selling
at 1s. 11d., and Calcutta proof at 1s. 10d. per gallon
Tea—The public sales continued to-day; of 18,000 pack
ages which passed the chair, only about 1500 were sold,
and the greater proportion of these were damsged, and
sold at easy rates. Coffee—130 bags plantation Ceylon
sold at former rates. Fine ordinary 50s. to 56s. 6d.;
good ordinary 52s. to 54s. per cwt.; good ordinary, native, are selling by private contract at 47s. per cwt.
Molasses—250 puncheons Berbice and Trinidad, offered
in auction, were bought in at 20s. per cwt. Cotton—The
private sales of the week are 1,400 bales Surat, and 170
bales Madras, the former at 21d to 51d, and the latter at
21d per cwt.

Liverproof. Cotton Magrant, Feb. 3.—A large amount

bales Madras, the former at 24d to 34d, and the latter at 24d per cwt.

Liverfool Cotton Market, Feb. 5.—A large amount of business has been done to day; the sales are from 8,000 to 10,000 bales—all to the trade. The market is steady and prices well supported.

Liverfool Corn Market, Feb. 6.—At to day's market there was a slender attendance. Choice old Wheat was held at Tuesday's rates, but inferior samples and secondary qualities of new Irish were ld to 2d per bushel cheaper. Oats, being in limited demand, were rather easier to purchase. Cameal was 3d per load cheaper. For Canada Flour there was a moderate sale at Tuesday's rates. Irish Flour was neglected, and all but the choicest qualities easier to purchase. Philadelphia sweet Flour in bond was effering at 27s per barrel.

Vorkshirk.—The cloth markets at Leeds were very

choicest qualities easier to purchase. Philadelphia sweet Flour in bond was effering at 27s per barrel.

Yorkshirk.—The cloth markets at Leeds were very dull last week, owing to continual suspense as to the intentions of government. Prices, however, were firm, and stocks moderate. In the warehouses there was more activity, particularly in the shipping trade. There was no material alteration either in the foreign or English wool market. The demand was moderate, and prices continued firm. At Huddersheld, the market was flat, from the same cause, and also in consequence of the announcement of several bank failures. At Heckmondwike, there was more business done in the blanket trade, and a few orders were given out on American account. The home trade continued dull, owing te the extraordinary mildness of the season. At Bradford, the business doing in the piece market, was quite an average for the season. Prices remained firm, and the free-trade measures of the government were looked upon as an earnest of returning prosperity. There was more activity in the wool market, and the demand for yarm was steadily increasing. At Halifax, the business doing in the piece and yarn markets was about an average for the season. In the wool market, long sorts were dull, but in shorts there was a good business, at Improving prices. The following were the quotations:—Middle wethers £12 15s., common noils and broke about £10 3s per pack.—Livepoil Mecury.

LaveAHIBE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The calico block printing trade at Manchester and the neighboring towns, is very dull; and, on ar average, operatives have not half employment. At Blackburn, during the last fort-

LAYGABHERE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The calico block printing trade at Manchester and the neighboring towns, is very dull; and, on ar average, operatives have not half employment. At Blackburn, during the last fortnight, there has been a good demand for most descriptions of cotton goods; but manufacturers complain very much of the small amount of profits. The Yarn market remains firm, and in some instances, rather higher prices have been obtained. The stocks are low, and spinners do not appear anxious to push sales. Power-loom cotton weavers are tolerably well employed; and lately a large number of the hand loom operatives have commenced working upon power looms. Hand-loom weaving continues very dull, operatives are only partially employed, and they have to submit to abatements in their small earnings for the most trifling faults. Calico block printing at Church Parish, Accrington, Oswaldtwisle, and their vicinities, is extremely dull, and at some shops, hands have not more than two days work a week, whilst many are out of employment. Machine printing, in the same district, is improving; silk weaving at Manchester, and the neighboring towns, increases every week.

BOURSE—PARIS, Feb. 2.—The proceedings of the week

and the neighboring towns, increases every week.

Bourse-Paris, Feb. 2.—The proceedings of the week ending January 31, have been marked by auother advance in the French Funds, and by the comparative stagnation in railway operations. The Three per Cents. have advanced 30c., and the Five per Cents. 90c., the former closing at 381, 75c., and the latter at 1221, 80c. This improvement has arisen pattly from the necessity which exists to find an investment for the large sums which have become at liberty after the late adjudications, and partly from the little probability that appears to exist at the present moment of the Ministry being worsted in the discussion on the Address.

PARK THEATRE.-The comedy of the "Provoked Husband," and the new drama of the "Cricket on the Hearth," were performed last evening. On Monday night the Seguin troupe will make their first appearance in the new comic opera, by Donizetti, entitled "Don Pasquale." A brilliant succession of crowded houses will, undoubtedly, reward the enterprising management. This evening the comedy of "Speed the Plough," and the farce of the "Miseries of Human Life." will be presented. A good Bowery THEATRE.—As usual, this theatro was well

filled last night. The public evince their just appreciation of fine acting, by attending it in crowds. The "Demon Statue" was repeated with great suc-Mr. Anderson's performance of the comic Irish character of Denny O'Loftus, is quite a "hit." and the enthusiastic manner in which it is received will doubtless encourage him in his histrionic efforts. We need not inform our readers of the speech manner in which the nautical drama, "Black-eyed Sugan " is got up by the indefatigable managers of the Bowery. "Don Juan" was also played most admirably. To-night, "Damon and Pythias," and the comedies, "Born to Good Luck," and "Catching an Heiress," will be presented. As it is Mr. Hadaway's benefit, his numerous admirers will be sure to fill the house. The mana-Messrs. Rockwell & Stone, for the performance of so

grand equestrian dramas.

Howe's Chacks at Palmo's.—On account of this being the last night of the season, and being set apart for the benefit of the unapproachable Dan Rice, the comic clown, a magnificent programme of performances is published—the richest of any yet. The graceful and beautiful female equestrian, Madame Macarte, has been engaged for Dan's benefit, and Dan himself promises to open his budget in earnest, and let fly fun in every direction. We refer to the amusement column for the particulars, and hope Dan will have, what he deserves, a most substantial benefit. grand equestrian dramas.

CRATORIO OF SAMSON.-The New York Sacred Music Society will give the "Oratorio of Samson," on \day evening, the 11th instant, at the Tabernacle.

City Intelligence.

Rossesy on Board the Monteuma.—This packet ship was to have sailed yesterday, but was detained on account of a robbery committed on board the night preceding. It appears that during the absence of the watchman, the this ves came under the bows of the ship in a bout, entered on board, broke open the hatches and some trunks of the passengers, and having been suddenly disturbed, decamped in a hurry. This appears from their dropping in their flight a piece of silk, near the main hatchway, which they had stolen from the carge. One of the passengers had all his clothing stolen, to the value of seventy-five dollars, and another, it is said, was plundered to a considerable amount. The enquiry naturally arises, where was the watchman of the ship at this time? The answer follows: that our merchants supply a single watchman for two ships, the ship at this time? The answer follows: that our merchants supply a single watchman for two ships, thereby accommodating the roguish watchers for prey, who, as the ship watchman leaves one ship to examine the other, can step comfortably on board, and pick up whatever is most handy. We understand that as yet no clue has been discovered to the robbers, though two men have been taken up on suspicion. This was the cause, we are informed of the ship's detention. The amount of cargo carried off was, it appears, considerable; consisting of some valuable silks, which were to have been returned to the European shippers, as well as other property.

able; consisting of some valuable silks, which were to have been returned to the European shippers, as well as other property.

The Than.—Yesterday was enother balmy, spring-like day, and the rays of the sun penetrated through the hills of snow and ice, sensibly diminishing their proportions. The water ran, at some of the crossings, in a deven young rivers, and the streets show the ground and paving-stones again. A few days like yesterday will clear up our streets nicely. We heard of several persons being injured, yesterday, by the falling of snow from the roots of house; in fact, it is really dangerous to pushing the sidewalks during the thaw, as occasion, ally an avalanche of snow comes thundering down. We believe there is a city ordinance requiring the tops of houses to be cleared of their snow. No law should more rigidly be enforced, as upon it depends, during this weather, the limbs and lives of our citizens.

Fire.—The alarm of fire last evening about the

rigidly be enforced, as upon it depends, during this weather, the limbs and lives of our citizens.

First.—The alarm of fire last evening about six o'clock, originated from a spirit gas lamp bursting in the exchange office of Braisteat & Greene, No. 35 Chatham street. Trifling damage.

The alarm of fire on Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock, was the store No. 15 Jacob street. Extinguished without much damage.

INAUGURATION BALL.—The Grand Ball in honor of the loauguration of James K. Polk, came off last evening, at Tammany Hall. The room was brilliantly lighted, and decorated with flags, portraits, &c., and filled with a company of gay lads and bright, beautiful lasses, who spent the night in the pleasures of the dance. Ex-President Van Buren, Mr. Cambrelling, and several other distinguished guests were present.

Cononer's ferrice, March 4.—Sudden Beath.—The Goroner held an inquest yesterday at Lovejoy's Hotel, on the body of William Lillyman, 45 years of age. It appears that Lillyman was agent and salesman for Mr. B. B. Till, Roxbury, Massachusetts, manufacturer of gimp and fringes, &c., and arrived in town yesterday, and put up at Lovejoy's Hotel. He complained of being unwell the night pravious, and was found dead in his bed early the next morning. Verdict, came to his death by congestion of the lungs.

Died the migh Intemperance.—The Coroner also held an inquest at No. 21 Albany street, on the body of a German emigrant, called Henry W. C. Stegman, 41 years of age, born in Germany, who can to his death by apoplexy, brought on by intemperance.

The Coroner was likewise called to hold an inquest at the City Prison Tembs, on the body of Esimund Birch, about 35 years of age. He was arrested and committed to prison on a charge of insanity, and was found dead in one of the cells yesterday morning.

DRATH OF GOV. STOCKTON OF DELAWARE.—Major Thomas Stockton, Governor of the Stay and the second of the cells yesterday morning.

DEATH OF GOV. STOCKTON OF DELAWARE. - Major Thomas Stockton, Governor of the State of Delaware, died suddenly on Monday evening at New Castle, while sitting in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court conversing on business.

NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Thursday, March 5, 1846.

OCEAN EXPRESSES.

NEWS FROM EUROPE. The astonishingly short passage of the packet ship Toronto, Capt. Tinker, leads us to suppose that several packets, with late news, will arrive before the steamer Hibernia reaches Boston. We may look

tor me tomo.	****		
7.4	CKETS TO ARRI	VE WITH NEWS.	
Packets.	Captains.	Whence. Se	iling Days
Zurich,	Johnston,	Havre.	Feb. 1.
Liverpool,	Eldridge,	Liverpool,	Feb. 6.
Francis 1st,	Wheeden,	Havre.	Feb. 8
Westminster,	Hovey,	London,	Feb. 10.
Siddons,	Cobb.	Liverpool,	Feb. 11.
Shenandoah,	West,	Liverpool,	Feb. 16.
Utica.	Hewitt,	Havre.	Feb. 16.
St. James.	Nye.	Liverpool,	Feb. 20.
Henry Clay,	Meyer,	London,	Feb. 21.
Albany.	Crawford,	Havre,	Feb. 24.
Steph. Whitney, Popham,		Liverpool,	Feb. 26.
Yorkshire,	Bailey,	Liverpool,	Mar. I.
The cteam	ar Hibernia u	es to have left	Liverpool

yesterday noon for Halifax and Boston, and cannot, therefore, be expected to arrive before the 18th or 19th inst.-thirteen or fourteen days hence. This will give the above packets fair passages to arrive before we receive her news; and March is generally the most favorable months for trips to the westward.

The news, however, to be brought by them may not be of much importance. But we shall see.

News from Europe

We received, at an early hour yesterday morning, by the arrival of the packet-ship Toronto, Capt. Tinker, from London, four days later news from that port, which we published in an extra, several hours in advance of any of our contemporaries. The ship was boarded at sea by one of our clippers, and the news dispatched to the city by express.

The advices, in a political point of view, are not of much importance. No further action had been taken in Parliament in relation to the Oregon question; but the receipt of accounts from this country, showing that the notice resolutions would probably pass both houses of Congress, had given an opportunity to some of the London papers to make the matter a subject of comment. The Morning Chronicle, the organ of the whig party, in remarking upon these resolutions, says that their adoption, in any shape, must lead to the most unfortunate consequences; for if they pass without a clause proposing the resumption of negotiations, it is a virtual declaration of war; and if they pass even with that clause, it must restrict negotiations, and compel the two governments to come to some amicable settlement within the twelve months, to prevent any movement in the disputed territory endangering the peaceful relations of both countries.

The position of the two governments in relation to this question, after the expiration of the twelve months without some settlement in the meantime. would not be so favorable as it is at present-there would be danger at all times of some difficulty with in the limits of the territory in dispute, that might plunge the two countries into a war, at a very short notice. The views of the organ of the whig party of Great Britain upon the point, are far from being incorrect or unsound, and the difficulties the premature action of the House of Representatives have thrown in the way of negotiations upon this affair, are every day becoming more apparent and more formidable.

It will be more difficult to agree upon a compromise in the event of the "netice resolutions" passing both Houses of Congress, without the most liberal qualifications attached to them. As the London Chronicle remarks, "Every concession would be construed to be-if it would not be in fact-a concession to fear-a concession made under the pressure of the alternative, war." It would be well to reconsider this matter. Giving the notice, is considered a peace measure, and it of itself may be but that it will preserve peace, is another thing. It will become necessary, if the notice is given, to bring the question to a settlement before the expiration of that notice. Should negotiations not be resumed immediately after giving the notice, and the question brought to an amicable settlement, within the limits of that notice, greater difficulties will surround the matter than have ever before existed, and the peace of the two nations will not be for a moment permanent. It is evident, from the tone of the British press, that the course pursued by the organ of this government at Washington has thrown obstacles in the way of a speedy and amicable arrangement of this question, which it would not otherwise have experienced. Its remarks in relation to this matter have not been dignified, courteous, nor, in many instances, even respectful. Being the official paper, its sentiments are considered those of the government, and its inconsistencies are looked upon as being those of the Executive. Its blundering assertions are considered official menaces; and the prejudices already existing between a portion of the people of both countries are made more bitter, and the peace of the two governments endangered. So much for the official paper of the administration; and unless some great change takes place in its character, its influence as authority in government matters will be as limited in Europe as among those who know the character of its statemen's in this country. It will be a fortunate thing for the country if its inconsis

tencies have already destroyed its influence abroad It appears that a new movement has been made in the French Chamber of Deputies in relation to American affairs, and the Ministry seem to have lost ground, in the position it wished to take in the event of a rupture between this country and Great Britain. An amendment to the address, in relation to American affairs, which was introduced, was lost by a majority of seventy-three-a decrease of five from the previous vote.

The commercial advices are of very great imporance. It is possible that the Ministry of Great Britain may be compelled to make more liberal modifications of the corn laws than originally proposed by Sir Robert Peel. Meetings had been eld in all parts of the kingdom, and immense petitions had been sent to Parliament, calling for a total and immediate repeal of the corn laws. It was officially announced in the House of Commons, that the Government had given large orders for the purchase of corn in the United States, for the purpose of supplying the starving population of Ireland. The news, altogether, cannot be considered otherwise than favorable. The railway deposit crisis had passed away without producing any of the anticipated evils; and there had been a very great improvement in the funds.

ARRIVAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS -This vessel, so long expected, and for the safety of which some anxiety was entertained, arrived at this port last evening, after a severe passage of forty-two days from Liverpool. During her voyage she encountered a constant succession of westerly gales, which almost entirely prevented the use of her steam power. She made the banks of Newfoundland on the 14th of February, but wa fterwards driven southward. On Monday last she was within 25 miles of Sandy Hook, but was compelled by the gale to stand off to the south-east.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TORONTO .- This city was taken by surprise early yesterday afternoon, by the issue of Extra Heralds wi h late news from Europe. No one expected European intelligence so soon after the arrival of the Cambria. But the speed of the packet ship Toronto, and the energy of Captain Tinker, accomplished the passage over the Atlantic in twenty-two days.

THE LATE STORM.-From all points, we have received accounts of the extent and effects of the late storm. We are, however, compelled to omit the details for the present, owing to the crowded state of our columns.

Editorial Corresp

Washington, March 1, 1846.
The Oregon question, before the Senate, although there are forty-five out of fifty-four in that body favorable to 49 degrees, is still in a most untoward state of confusion; nor is there any likelihood that it will escape this condition of disorder, for some time to come. At the end of last week, several efforts were made to take the questions upon various propositions before that body, but both the great parties were divided as to what course to pursue, and the subject is still as far from any probable ter-mination as ever. There are nearly half a dozen propositions relative to the "notice," before the Senate; and each of the fathers of these propositions is resolute in supporting his own offspring, recommending what the course of this government shall be regarding the ticklish condition of the negotiations between the two countries.

During the last few days, certain friends of the President have endeavored to bring about some common ground of action among the democratic Senators; but, as yet, these efforts have been attended with no success whatever. The debate will be resumed to-morrow, and the question will be taken in a day or two, or perhaps just as likely in a week or two.

This conflicting condition of things in the Senate

is most unfortunate for the country; divided counsels, divided opinions amongst the political friends of the administration, take away from the President that moral force and influence which he requires, in order to conduct the Oregon question with ability and success. Thus far Mr. Polk has been most shockingly treated by his own political friends, in both Houses of Congress, but particularly in the Senate. They are weakening him and his administration every day on this important subject, by their struggles to manufacture popularity, each on his own bottom, out of this Oregon affair. There are three, or four, or five cliques in Congress, that have produced, and continue these embarrassing divisions, from efforts amongst the democrats themselves, to the visible injury of the administration, and all for their own ulterior purposes of President making. Each of these cliques, with its Presiden tial candidates on hand, endeavors to make a "hobby" of the Oregon question for the next election. and is endeavoring to drag it out of the hands of the Executive, and to precipitate it before the world, without entertaining any regard for the delicate position of the country in relation to a foreign power

It is an additional calamity to think that this state of things amongst the democratic party, has been brought about by those who have attempted to head off Mr. Polk. This family dispute on the Oregon matter is principally confined to the democratic par. ty-it has not affected the whigs to the same extent. The efforts, made about a month ago, to procure a settlement of this negotiation upon a certain proposed basis-that of arbitration-originating amongst the whigs-was a similar error to that which the cliques of the democratic party have fallen into. The whigs, however, being in a minority, could not do much in that line of business; and, accordingly, when the recent correspondence was brought out, their object was blown up, and there was no more to be heard of it. Mr. Polk, under all circumstances in this important question, has managed it with a great deal of skill and sagacity. The correspondence of last summer was approved by the country; and although there is a division of opinion on the subject of the recent correspendence, yet it must be allowed that the British government, in attempting arbitration a second time, indicated a desire to set themselves right before the world more than that their terms would be accepted by the United States government. What the Executive required in all this was, simply united action amongst all parties in Congress, in reference to the "notice" and such other measures as may be deemed suitable, in order to bring this important measure to a peaceful termi-

The original fault-the original error, in all this business, in which Congress now stands-may be traced to the unwise and unskilful conduct of the newspaper organ of the President in this city. Previous to the opening of the session of Congressand while the negotiation was pending-the Union newspaper very improperly came out on the subject of the Oregon territory, and discussed that question -thus rudely taking it out of the hands of the cabinet and the President, where, according to all rules of propriety the government paper ought to have left it. No doubt Me. Ruchie was governed by good motives, but the position in which he stood to the government, as its organ, ought to have restrained him from any attempt to wrest it from its proper hands, and precipitate it before the country as a popular topic. When he was what he pleased; he owed no responsibility to the propriety of his position. Now, what has all this done, or what is it likely to do, but to produce a stace of things that may be fatal to the peace of the coun-

In this state of things, as soon as Congress opened, the various democratic chiques, finding that the Union newspaper here, was appropriating to itself the honor of claiming the "whole or none" of Oregon, became somewhat jealous of the popularity that was likely to accrue therefrom; and hence the various movements made by the democratic cliques to appropriate to themselves a portion of the same popularity. They committed the same fatal error that Mr. Ritchie did; and the result of all these attempts to appropriate, for ulterior purposes, the thunder of the Oregon question is now seen in the state of utter confusion in which the whole democratic party is brought towards the executive, at an interesting crisis in the negotiation. It was a great mistake on the part of the President, ever to permit the organ to interfere in relation to the Oregon negotiation. It was equally a mistake for any of the democratic party to make it a question for ulterior purposes; and it was unwise in the leaders of each of these cliques to strut on their several "hooks," and attempt to take it off his hands.

On the other hand, it was the best way to have consulted on the best and wisest course to be pursued by the President and his Cabinet; and after having agreed to place the same before the opposition party, and procure their sanction to some political course of action; this being done, both parties might have agreed to give the notice, and present to England and the world, perfect union between the President and Congress, instead of divided counsels and a broken front.

It is said, indeed, in some quarters, that the present state of things has been produced in conse quence of the want of confidence, on the part of Mr. Polk, in his leading friends in both houses of Congress. I doubt this interpretation altogether. The difficulties now surrounding the position of the Oregon question have been produced, not through want of confidence by Mr. Polk in his own party, but by the rash desires of many leaders of these cliques to make political capital out of it, by thus natching this question out of the hands of Executive, where it ought to remain, and bringing it before the public without, any regard of its conse quences to the country. The conduct of Mr. Ritchie throughout the whole summer, and up to this time, has been most unwise, and contrary to all propriety and good sense. He has only been endeavoring to head off the President himself in these matters; and the democratic cliques, supposing that this course had been pursued for ulterior purposes, have followed in a similar track. The result of all these movements is a degree of estrangement between the President and the democratic party in Congress, that may lead to disastrous results during the remaining portion of the session, and cause complete failure in all the measures of the administration now before Congress. With the exception of the arbitration movement on the part of the whigs, which was a ridiculous and absurd affair, from beginning to end, and equally as untenable as the heading movement of the democratic party-I

more propriety, and a higher degree of state ship, than the democrats; and I have particular re-ference to Mr. Crittenden, and several of his assoclates, in this view of the matter.

Thus, it will be seen, from this brief view of present confused state of things in Congress, and the causes that have led to it, that it is difficult to form any rational conclusion as to the issue. I think that Mr. Polk and his cabinet have, thus far, been treated by his newspaper organ here, and his party in Congress, with a great deal of disrespect and want of confidence. The negotiations have exhibited, from the period of the correspondence up to the present time, strong points of correctness and propriety; and, if this negotiation had been properly supported by his friends in Congress, and by his party, it is probable it might have terminated successfully, in an honorable treaty, before this time -but, as matters now stand, under the momentum

of cliques in Congress, I have great doubts of its terminating in any manner, save such as may turn out disastrous to the negotiation-disastrous to the country-and disastrous to the great interests which th countries are so desirous to protect.

We are now in the crisis of this great and important question, and I shall watch the matter, day day, until we know the result.

The isolation produced by the democratic cliques in Congress, between Mr. Polk and his party-particularly observable in the embarrassment on the Oregon debate-is beginning to produce the conviction in the minds of a great many persons, that Mr. Polk, himselt, will be again compelled to stand in the position of candidate at the next Presidential election, in order that the business of the legislation of the country, during the present crisis in our foreign affairs, may be carried on before Congress. The various movements attempted in both Houses of Congress, in reference to the Oregon controversy-all running counter to the recommendations of the President-have produced embarrassment to the government, and weakened its moral force in the affairs of the negotiation. This state of things has been produced by the belief that Mr. Polk was not to be a candidate for the next election-thus leaving the question open for every presidential clique in Congress to organize movements, with such ulterior purposes, to govern their action during the present session of Congress. There can be no unity of action in the administration party in Congress, at this early period of Mr. Polk's Presidency, while the Presidential question stands open for all candidates, except Mr. Polk himself. The friends of the President, being friends of the country, are, therefore, determined to consider Mr. Polk up for the next presidential election; and to let him take his chance, in order to do away with the efforts of those who are trying to head him off. It is true that, in accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Polk agreed and promised not to be a candidate for reelection; but his friends believe that the neces, sities of the country, and the peculiar crisis in which it has been plunged in its foreign and domestic relations, will render it a matter of wisdom, on his part, to submit to the exigencies of the case, and be a candidate, though contrary to his own convictions, in order to give unity to the party. No convention-such as that held at Baltimore-will, probably, be required, to bring about such a re-nonomination. The necessities of the case-the wishes of friends-and the spontaneous impulses of the country, may place Messrs. Polk and Dallas again in the same position in which they were two years ago.

Such being the opinion entertained by a number of the friends of Mr. Polk, in Congress, a similar state of things is forming in the opposition ranks, in reference to Henry Clay, who is still considered a candidate for the next Presidency, if Mr. Polk should be held up in the same capacity. These movements in reference to Mr. Polk, on the one side, and Mr. Clay on the other, will not depend on the result of conventions-nor will the idea that the days of conventions have passed away, be weakened in any respect, by this course. There is certainly a strong disposition among a certain portion of the whigs here-particularly the Western whigs-to give Mr. Clay another trial, and to postpone the aspirations of General Scott, Judge McLean, and the other whig candidates who have been spoken of, until it is particularly ascertained whether Mr. Clay is not yet one of the most popular of the party. This movement on the part of Mr. Clay's friends, in relation to the Presidency, caused by the movements of the democratic party in relation to Mr. Polk, will thus receive additional force; and all these opinions going forth to the world, will have the effect to render a postponement of all the conventions which marked the progress of the two parties, during the

In reference to this matter, I believe it is agreed upon by a number of the leading whigs in Congress, and out of it, to start a new newspaper in this metropolis, which will be organised on such a plan as will take cognizance of all matters transpiring in Congress. The National Intelligencer is considered too timid, too old fashioned, too weak for national or party purposes. A circular, proposing to establish a new paper, under the name of the Republic, has been handed round amongst the opposition leaders, and there is every prospect that cess will attend the efforts making to give it existence. A gentleman of talents, of considerable experience in the political movements of the day, a native of New England, and who knows and is perfectly conversant with Western feeling, has been elected to conduct this journal. It will advocate, in the strongest manner, the general principles and position of the party; and the first object will be, if there is any chance or possibility to accomplish it, to reverse the late decision on the presidential question which, by the eccentric movements of Birney, was given by a minority of the people in 1844. That election is considered, by the leaders of the opposition, as an unfair test of the popular sentiment in this country; and it is believed that nothing but justice and fairness point out the propriety of another run between Polk and Clay, in order to test fully, before the people, the capacity and popularity of each. The renewal of this contest, with the changes of public opinion, and the new issues affecting our foreign policy, would certainly present one of the most interesting contests that ever took place in this country. And it would appear-from the developments of the last few weeks and the position of Mr. Polk with his party, and, also, the recent movements on the part of some western whigs in relation to Mr. Clay-that this course has been determined upon, without any reference to a convention, to be held at Baltimore or any where else.

If this new idea of trying again the sense of the people, in a contest between Messrs. Polk and Clay, should prevail, it will have the effect to postpone and lay aside all the other candidates of the two parties, whose movements, during the last two or three months, in Congress, have produced disastrous effects on the legislation of the country, affecting its position in reference to foreign nations. There can be no doubt now, that it would have been wise conduct, in both the democratic and whig parties in Congress, to have calmly and temperately come forth at the commencement of the session, and to have supported the Oregon measures of Mr. Polk, without any division or party action. The country, generally, approved of the Oregon ne-gotiations of Mr. Polk. Yet, while we were in an extraordinary position before the world, and in the very crisis of honor and success, on the Oregon question, the democrats in Congress were led astray, and paralyzed the Oregon movement, and, this is caused principally by the influence of the Presidential aspirations, springing into existence from that party, and mainly, upon the ground that Mr. Polk was to be no candidate for the next election. The opposition party, finding the administration party divided amongst themselves, very naturally followed so bad an example, and accordingly started ELECTION IN UTICA.—Ten whig and two demoratic party—I followed so bad an example, and accordingly stated in the heading movement of the democratic party—I followed so bad an example, and accordingly stated in the same direction, each forming colories for the But here let us do an act of justice to the agents of the Minturn. As to orders given to Capt. Stark by

foreign relations, which all must deplore. This is the great mistake which both parties made in Congress, for the purpose of starting their candidates at the next Presidential election-instead of which, they ought to have united in the support of the Oregon question, and presented a front, one and

Such are the views that are springing up and that prevail among a certain portion of both whigs and democrats, in reference to the position of affairs as regards these movements, connected with the Presidency. The belief is general, that no convention will be held, such as will be deemed authoratitive of the general views of either party, in consequence of this contemplated course. But the effect will be to produce a concentration of public opinion in relation to Mr. Polk, on one side, and Mr. Clay on the other, so as to test their merits before the people once more. It was a similar state of things that was presented during, the first Presidency of General Jackson. The isolation of a large portion of his party caused the necessity of considering him a candidate for re-election, so as to give unity and force to his administration. I would not be surprised in finding similar results, from similar causes, in reference to Mr. Polk's administration; and if Mr. Polk, to the exclusion of all other candidates, should be spontaneously nominated by his party for re-election, it would tend, beneficially, to the public interests, and check much of the idle clamor and asperity that now prevail among the various criques, who are idly speculating on the next Presidency. It is most probable that Clay, on the other side, will be put forward by the whigs. It so, this contest will be an exciting and interesting one. Meantime, Congress is driving the country to 54. 40. very rapidly. When there, war is certain. democrats, in reference to the position of affairs as

The New York Pilots-False Statements aguinst them-Their Case.

The Journal of Commerce published, on Tuesday last, a catalogue of stupid falsehoods against the New York pilots, about as stupid as any ever published in that paper since the day it became the pious defender of the immaculate Maria Monk. It becomes our duty to nail these falsehoods to the wall, for public observation. The Courier and Enquirer, without taking the trouble to distinguish truth from falsehood, in its avidity to malign the whole body of New York pilots, republished the statements of the Journal, with some slanders of its own fabrication.

For more than twenty years, the honest and skilful pilots of New York have been harrassed by the efforts of the Board of Underwriters to possess themselves of unjust powers. This Board succeeded, through their wealth, in gaining the most aristocratic monopoly of the business of pilotage, without color of law, and with no authority, other than that conferred by a combination of their \$10,000,000 of capital; the ships, lives and property of the community have been placed under the power of a class of 'pılots" who are composed generally of the apprentices of the New York pilots; and one or more of these "pilots" of the insurers have been overhauled by our courts on various charges, as the records will attest. Never was there a more unjust usurpation, and never a more tyrannical exercise of the power of wealth. The horrors of the Mexico aroused the public to the fact, that she was a very poor vessel. badly supplied with provisions and sails; that she was covered with ice, so that she could not be worked, and that her unfortunate passengers died three deaths, viz: starvation, freezing and drowning, in a gale just as cold and terrific as that in which the pilot boat Gratitude was lost, with four New York pilots; and the underwriters, by perverted testimony in relation to the Bristol, succeeded in raising such a noise against the pilots, that Congress was deceived, in 1837, into the passage of a law which has, in its action, given the monopoly of the pilotage of New York into the hands of the underwriters. In proof of this we refer to the statement we published yesterday, taken from the office of the underwriters' pilots-by which it appears that fifteen of their pilots have piloted to sea vessels for which they have, within a short time, received \$3,-038 53, or about \$200 per man, whilst the New York pilot boat Blossom, which has probably cruised as many miles, within the last three winter months, as any boat in the world, has not received an average of fifty cents a day for each pilot. Every man knows that taking ships to sea is the cream of the business; for no time is lost; the weather is chosen, and the pilotage is earned in a few hours. This business is given by the underwriters to their favored protegés, | whilst the New York pilots are cruising hundreds of miles at 'sea, risking life, property and character for these soulless corporations

In order to retain their chance of obtaining a scanty living, the pilots have called for fair play and ex. act justice. The insurers have redoubled their efforts to retain their monopoly ; but we are happy to say that the effect of their efforts, so far, has been to arouse public indignation against them, for their conduct; and their unholy alliance, obtained in various ways, is about to be broken up by Congress; so that, soon, the people of the Empire State will legislate for themselves, and every one of the thirteen New York pilot boats will be doing an independent business—each one in honest opposition to the others; and all will be protected by salutary laws, and an honest free trade, in principle, may exist for honest and capable men. Then the humbug of a Board, established by the underwriters and their assistants, will quickly end, and the mockery of affording just protection to life and property will cease, and the worthless and mushroom Board dissolve

into their original state. The Journal of Commerce states that the "old New York pilots are all acknowledged without taking any certificate, or being subjected to any conditions." If the assurance of the Board were not notorious, this statement might pass for a compliment to the old pilots-but the statement is a falsehood; for the New York underwriters have published a circular, of which the following is a part, and it is, probably, carefully put aboard of most every vessel. The Commissioners pretend that they act gratuitously for the Board of Insurers. We shall hereafter show the real facts, and some of the contracts and profits they derive from their employers.

But now:

"The Commissioners wish to impress on all mer chants and shipmasters the importance of their cordia co-operation, to enable the Board to fulfil the objects for which it has been organized; and they feel that, as they are giving their services gratuitously, they have strong claim in asking for such a co-operation; and they, therefore, beg leave to call your attention to the Article of the Constitution, as adopted by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of underwriters, recommending that no cessel receive a person so pilet, excepting or his producing a certificate signed by the Board, or they issued under the authority of the State of New Jersey."

Now where is the truth? Is it in the Journal or Now, where is the truth ? Is it in the Journal or

We have referred to the constitution, and find the Journal wrong. The Journal does not tell the pub-lic that the New York underwriters actually furnished the money to pay for one of the boats. We allude to the "Nettle," of which one of the commis-

sioners has declared himself to be the sole owner. "In a conversation with Mr. Perkins, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Insurers' Pilots, on Friday, the 27th February, 1816, he stated that the pilot boat 'Nettle' was bought by subscription by the Marine Insurence Companies of New York, and that their pilot, Mr. Callahan, owned \$121 96, and a Mr. Nelson \$347 50 of her" Witness the following certificate:-

WM. Lvon, Augustus Urson, and Epw. Hore. Signed by

Will not our Legislature compel these incorporated companies to adhere to their legitimate usiness, instead of permitting them to speculate in

the piloting business ? But we commenced with a determination o nailing to the counter a few of the flagrant violations, not only of truth, but of decent feeling, in the Journal of Commerce and Courier and Enquirer; for, as these papers are the officials of the underwriters, appropriating, daily, much of their "spacious space" to their bene-fit, it is important that they should be exposed in

all their doings that are not in strict accordance with truth. Thus :-Falsehood No. 1, from the Courier :-" The Minturn is owned in part by Mr. Rolston, one of the New York pilots." Mr. Rolston has declared that he did not own a timber head in the ship J. Minturn.

are now in that critical position, in reference to our | her owners, we have to say that we were misl and we publish the following, which is of itself ample a correction of the mistake as the owners the public can desire :-

the public can desire:—
To rus Eperon:—
Our attention having been called to a leading artic in the New York Herald, of Monday morning last, reflecting upon the agents or owners of shi John Minturn, a tributing the loss of that ship to the refusal of Capta Stark to take a New York pilot in the early part of Saurday, 14th February, and assigning as a reason for successal, that directions had been given Capt. Stark, his agents, not to take a New York pilot, we feel it to our duty to disabuse the public of the impressions which such misstatements are calculated to produce.

We therefore declare, in the most explicit manner that we have never directed the masters of vessels our employ to exercise a choice in regard to taking pilot, preferring to leave them to act freely and indepedently in all such matters.

STANTON & FROST.

STANTON & FROST.

New York, March 4, 1946.

This is no more than simple justice to them. was one of the owners of the Orleans who gas such orders to his captains. This order, in writin has been shown to respectable men. But we a constrained to repeat the fact that the John Mintur was chased by the pilot boat Blossom from nine M. until five P. M., and we refer to the affiday of Mitchell, the seaman, who, on board of t Minturn, saw the Blossom at two P. M.; and that of Thomas Orr, of the Blossom, which

that of Thomas Off, of the Blossom, which we annex:—

STATEMENT OF STEPPEN MITCHELL, ONE OF THE CRESTATEMENT OF STEPPEN MITCHELL, ONE OF THE CRESTATEMENT OF STEPPEN MITCHELL, ONE OF THE CRESTATEMENT OF STEPPEN MITCHELL, ONE OF THE CRESTATEMENT.

Saturday lath, at 5 F. M., received a pilot from the pilot boat Blossom; was at the time steering N. N. W distant about thrity miles from the Highlands, wire about east. At 6 F. M. took in all steering sails, an absuled on a wind. At 7 F. M. took in topgallant sail and single resefed the topsails; the pilot at the same time ordered the topsails to be double resefed, which the saptain would not do, saying, "he did not think the salts needed double resefing. Between eight and air wore ship, and stood on a wind, heading about S. S. At 9 F. M. the pilot agrain ordered the topsails to be double resefed, and the mainsail to be hauled up, rese and furled. The foresail was hauled up, but the running geer being rotten, the sail blew to pisces; at same tim stowed the jib and apanker. About midnight, the pilot having ordered the topsails to be close reseled the first an second mates both told him, (in my hearing,) that if an thing was started about the topsails, they would blow picces, they being so old and worn out. At about P. M. of the 18th, the main and mirzon topsails ble away, the ship fall off before the wind when the pilot ordered the fore and aft sails to be reselend set together with the mainsail; and it is my belif that he used his best endervors to keep the ship of the sirro; and if the ship had had good topsails, hwould have done so. After the topsails blew away, the reselection of the sirro; and if the ship had had good topsails, hwould have done so. After the topsails blew away, the reselection of the sirro; and the second the foreward. A ship the ship together with the military and the second to the sirro; and the second to the sirro when the sirrow h

Sworn to this 25th February, 1846, before me, JOSIAH N. CLARK, Public Notary.

Falsehood No. 2-" When the storm became vi lent, the pilot of the Minturn ordered the ship be put under double reefed sails." "The sails the Orleans were not blown away; and from all w can learn, if there had been no New York pile on board the Minturn, she would not have bee lost." See the affidavit of Mitchell, stating that th pilot Freeborn wanted to close reef the sails, was prevented. See the New York Shipwreck S ciety's Report as to this fact, and remember that New York pilot did bring the ship Orleans safe into port.

Minturn, was the same man who put the Malor ashore." Answer-Mr. F. was not the pilot of the Malory-and, we defy contradiction, in stating th during an active life, Mr. Freeborn never strande any other ship than the Minturn.

Falsehood No. 4.—Mr. F. is the man "fron whom the captain of the steamer Princeton tool away the helm, and hoisted his jack for anothe pilot." Answer-Mr. F. was, under Captain Stock ton, the pilot, for nine months, and he never w displaced, but, on the contrary, was always a favo

These falsehoods were, we understand, origine ly offered to the Evening Post for publication, the slanders were discovered, and they were car ried to another market. Poor David! In his hast to crush the New York pilots, he is madly willin to disturb the peaceful ashes of a brave and hone

We have not room for more to-day, and we close by commending this subject to Congress, for promp

STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.-We observe a dispositi in several papers to censure the course pursued b Captain Judkins, of the steamship Cambria, for sai ing without the mails. This is very unjust toward Captain Judkins, for he could not detain his vesse a single hour without incurring the censure of th Board of Admiralty. We have enquired into the matter, in consequen-

of the detention of some of our own papers, and find that the commanders of the Cunard line of steamships are bound by certain rules laid down for their guidance by the Admiralty. One of these is—that in no event shall the steamship be delayed after her appointed hour of sailing, unless the des patches of the British Minister do not arrive; an the British Minister alone has the power to detain her. We consider this statement due to Captain Judkins, for he himself expressed the greater anxiety for the mails to arrive, and went so far a to consult the Postmaster at Boston as to his opini whether the mails would arrive in two hours and half-offering to wait that length of time for ther on his own responsibility. The Postmaster, know ing that the Sound boat had anchored for an entire night in the Sound, frankly informed Captain Jud. kins that he did not think the mails by her wou reach Boston within the time mentioned. Under these circumstances, Captain Judkins reluctant

cailed. It is to be hoped that, hereafter, our merchants and others sending letters by the steamer, will, in the winter season, forward the bulk of their corres pondence two days before the steamer sails, and thus secure the conveyance of a part of their letters

NORTHERN MAIL-Under our postscript head, in Tuesday's paper, we stated that the Northern mail had not arrived. This was incorrect, and in justice to Mr. Beach, the enterprising mail carrier, we state that the Northern mail has been more regular this winter than for many years. Indeed, it has frequently arrived in the face of severe storms

NEWS FROM HAYTI.-We have received, by an arrival at Philadelphia, advices from Port au Prince, to the 14th ult. There is no news of importance; political affairs without change; American produce